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VOL. XXIV. PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1884 NO. 7472

Morning Oregonian.

WASHINGTON.

Pacific Appropriation Bill Passes the Senate.

SILVER EX. SUPPRESSED BY THE CHAIR.

Logan's Stiff Answer Takes a Back Seat—A Row Made about Fremont—Congressional Notes.

Washington Notes

Washington, April 16.—The senate has confirmed Orville H. Wells of Pennsylvania as register of the treasury.

Troops have been issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Platte and Second regiments of cavalry and Fifth infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Seare of California, colonel of the Fifth infantry, has been appointed assistant inspector general for the district of San Francisco.

Captain Johnson, postmaster at Tipton, California, is dead.

Senator Voorhees has written a letter to the president, saying he will soon be home to turn over to the governor of Indiana his possession relative to the Indiana bonds, thus providing he will not be required to appear personally in the supreme court as the attorney general.

Will Appeal

Washington, April 18.—At the request of the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of patents has directed the solicitor of the supreme court to appeal from the decision of Judge Hoe vs. Scott to the supreme court of the United States. The point of controversy in the case is no appeal to the courts in the matter after the commissioner of patents has decided.

Death.

Washington, April 18

Gen. Ingalls, from the committee on banking, reported favorably the bill establishing a newspaper copy bill. It will, however, placed on the calendar for the present, and will probably go to the same committee, adversely, a joint resolution for the erection of a bronze statue to Simon Bolivar, independently of the public buildings appropriation bill.

Senator Hoar has taken up the postoffice appropriation bill.

Senator Ingalls said the bill left the house it had appropriations for establishing a newspaper copy bill. The bill now stood, after the committee had considered the appropriations in press of business, carrying $4,000,000. At the bill now stood, after the committee had considered the appropriations in press of business, carrying $4,000,000. At the bill now stood, after the committee had considered the appropriations in press of business, carrying $4,000,000. The committee desired more efficient service for the money appropriated. Senator Ingalls said it was the committee's desire to increase the compensation of railroads by 5 per cent. The committee had not made the appropriation in all cases as the members would have been entirely desirable, and not as large as would be made by the postoffice department. The committee had not made the appropriations they wanted further time to investigate the matter for it.

Senator Hoar moved that the amendment was agreed to, striking out the section relating to transportation of railroads by 5 per cent. Senator Ingalls said the compensation of land grant railroads was 50 per cent of the usual rates, and the amendment proposed by the committee would be a departure from the policy heretofore pursued in legislation pending before congress. Senator Hoar said he was not satisfied with the appropriation for the river mail service.

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1884.

FEDERAL AND STATE DECISIONS.

In their new platform the democrats of this state say that they "look with alarm upon the unauthorized assumption of power and jurisdiction of United States courts, in interfering with officers directing the revenue of the state of Oregon." A similar resolution was adopted by the democratic convention of Marion county. They both refer obviously to the late decision of the United States district court declaring the mortgage tax law of this state unconstitutional. In a statement of a general principle these resolutions are entirely proper and correct, and probably no one would subscribe to them more cheerfully, as such, than Judge Deady. The only differences would arise upon the application of the principle, or upon the proper exceptions to it. While, as to questions arising under the constitution and statutes of the various states, the federal courts have generally followed the decisions of the state courts, the United States supreme court has frequently refused to be bound by the decisions of the state courts, and has declared itself free to disregard them rather than "immolate truth, justice and the law," to quote the language of the court in a recent and celebrated case. The earlier decisions are very strong in favor of the theory that the United States court is absolutely bound to administer the law of the state in which it sits and to enforce the statutes of the state as construed and interpreted by the courts of the state. Thus it was said by Mr. Justice Johnson, in the case of "Shelby vs. Guy," "that the statute law of the states must furnish the rule of decision to this court, as far as they comport with the constitution of the United States in all cases arising within the respective states, is a position that no one doubts. Nor is it questionable that a fixed and received construction of their respective statute laws in their own courts makes, in fact, a part of the statute law of the country, however we may doubt the propriety of the construction." In the case of "Green vs. Neal," Mr. Justice McLean gives some very forcible and logical declarations on this subject, and holds that where a state court has reversed its own previous construction of a state statute, the United States court will also reverse its construction of the same statute. Mr. Justice Bradley, in "Town of South Ottawa vs. Perkins," said: "This court has always held that the laws of the states are to receive their authoritative construction from the state courts, except where the federal constitution and laws are concerned. This has been so often laid down as the proper rule, and is in itself so obviously correct that it is unnecessary to refer to the authorities." Otherwise, he says, "we should have the strange spectacle of two different tribunals having co-ordinate jurisdiction in the same state, differing as to the validity and existence of a statute of that state, without any power to arbitrate between them. In speaking, however, of their jurisdiction as being co-ordinate, it is only meant that one has no power to enforce its decisions upon the other. As a matter of propriety and right, the decision of the state courts on the question as to what are the laws of the state is *binding* upon those of the United States."

But in the case of Gelpcke v. City of Dubuque we find a wide departure from the principles announced by the earlier decisions, and what we should agree with our democratic friends in regarding as a dangerous innovation upon the former theories and practice of the court, if the exceptions were not of such a character as plainly to justify such a departure. In this case, in a long series of opinions, the supreme court of Iowa had confirmed the right of the legislature of that state to authorize municipal corporations to subscribe to railroads extending beyond their limits, and to issue bonds therefor; but the supreme court of Iowa had afterwards altered their opinion and had held that the issue of bonds was unauthorized. It was held by the supreme court of the United States that they would not follow the last decision, because, among other reasons, the bonds in question were issued or put on the market after the first decision of the Iowa court and before the last decision. In rendering the opinion of the court Mr. Justice Swayne said that while "it is the settled rule of this court in such cases to follow the decisions of the state courts," there have been heretofore, as doubtless there may be hereafter, many exceptional cases. "We shall never," he said, "immolate truth, justice and the law because a state tribunal has erected the altar and decreed the sacrifice." The fact that this innovation and departure were in the interests apparently of justice and right, as opposed to repudiation and spoliation, tends somewhat to disarm criticism. By going a step further and holding in the case of "Butz vs. the City of Muscatine" that it would disregard the construction of the state statute when such construction by the state court impairs the obligation of contracts entered into in view of that statute, the United States court may now be regarded as having established the rule that it will not follow a state court construction of a state statute if it thinks that construction is erroneous, and if it thinks injustice will arise therefrom.

This principle was followed by the United States supreme court in the case of "Cummings vs. National Bank," referred to by a correspondent in this paper a few days ago. It was shown in that case that throughout a large part of Ohio, perhaps all over the state, "the officers charged with the valuation of property for purposes of taxation adopted a settled rule or system by which real estate was estimated at one-third its true value, ordinary property about the same, and moneyed capital at three-fifths of its true value." But "the state board of equalization of bank shares increased the valuation of them to their full value." A bill was brought against the treasurer of the county to enjoin the collection of the tax wrongfully assessed on those shares, and the supreme court sustained the injunction, holding that the rule or principle of unequal valuation for purposes of taxation adopted by local boards of assessment is in conflict with the constitutional provision concerning uniformity of taxation and manifestly unjust to the owners of bank shares. The court also held that "when a rule or system of valuation for purposes of taxation is adopted by those whose duty it is to make the assessment, which is intended to operate unequally, in violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and when this principle is applied not solely to one individual, but to a large class of individuals or corporations, equity may properly interfere to restrain the operation of the unconstitutional exercise of power."

In speaking of the fact that as a rule the constitutional and statutory requirements respecting uniformity of taxation are habitually disregarded in the valuation of real estate the court said that whatever may be the cause of this undervaluation of land, "when it is recognized as the source of manifest injustice to a large class of property around which the constitution of the state has thrown the protection of uniformity of taxation and equity of burden, the rule must be held void, and the injustice produced under it must be remedied as far as the judicial power can give remedy." This is not the exact point upon which Judge Deady's opinion was based, although the discussion of it formed an interesting part of his opinion. It shows, however, that the supreme court of the United States will interfere where its powers are properly invoked to restrain the operation of such unconstitutional exercise of power as the enforcement of the mortgage tax law of this state would exert, through the unequal burden it would throw upon moneyed capital. But in another case, that of "Pelton v. National Bank," argued at the same time and involving some principles that are similar to those in "Cummings v. National Bank," the court, while forcibly declaring that there should be some remedy for the injustice, was careful to say it will not be in haste "to declare that an act of a state legislature, passed with the usual forms necessary to its validity, is void because that legislature has violated the constitution of the state. It has long been recognized in this court that the highest court of the state is the one to which such a question properly belongs; and though the courts of the United States, when exercising a concurrent jurisdiction, must decide it for themselves, if it has not previously been considered by the state court, it would be unbecoming to make such a decision in advance of the state courts, unless the case imperatively demanded it." This question of delicacy is one which the federal courts should never be indifferent to, and if they are it will be proper to criticise them in conventions or through the press.

It should be observed in conclusion that Judge Deady expressly states that "in deciding the question of the taxability of mortgages by the state" his court would "be governed by the decisions of the supreme court of the state. In Puppleton v. Yamhill County, 8 Or., 311, it was held that notes and mortgages are personal property, and, as such, subject to assessment and taxation. In Mumford v. Sowall, the court held that a mortgage upon real property in this state is taxable by the state without reference to the domicile of the owner, or the situs of the debt or note secured thereby. And this conclusion is accepted by this court as the law of this case. Nor do I wish to be understood as having any doubt about the soundness of the decision." We refer to this point particularly, because in a communication signed "Money," published in this paper yesterday, it was stated that "the residence question cannot be said to have been so decisively settled by Judge Deady as Judge Stearns appears to think. It did not occupy a prominent place in the argument before the court, and as it did not seem to be an essential factor in the mortgage tax law case, sufficient materials were not before the judge to enable him to give a final opinion." It was decisively settled that "a mortgage upon real property in this state is taxable by the state without reference to the domicile of the owner," because that has been declared by the state court to be the law, and it was accepted by Judge Deady as the law of this case.

A SENSIBLE ACTION.

It was excellent judgment on the part of General J. W. Nesmith of Polk to forbid the use of his name as candidate for congress on the democratic ticket at The Dalles convention. He has paid back with interest the men in his own party who have been trying to "git down" on him for years. In 1878 they gave him the nomination for fear that a "sack" would be thrown into the fight by Ben. Holladay to defeat anybody else; and he defeated Hiram Smith, who was handicapped with the resolution endorsing the career of Mr. Hipkleton Myth—otherwise known as Mitchell. But in 1874, after he had carried his party to one victory, would the wire-pullers have permitted to let him have a renomination? By no means. They went away out into the aggrieved and rim rocks of Umatilla and found a man of whom more than half the state never heard before, although a reputable citizen and generally esteemed in his own county. By dint of running men over across the Umatilla border from Washington territory they succeeded in electing this dignified obscurity, but he died before taking his seat.

Now, finding that the republican party has a certain majority of at least 2000 in the state, and that a nomination on the democratic ticket for any state office means certain defeat, the ring managers have been very anxious to nominate Nesmith for congress. This, they claim, is to heal all sores and unite the democratic party within the state. If there had been nothing behind that, Nesmith would probably have accepted the nomination and made a vigorous canvass, with the certainty of defeat staring him in the face.

But the real object of the ring's anxiety to nominate Nesmith was this: Knowing it to be an impossibility to elect a supreme judge or congressman, they would nominate Nesmith in to have him make a vigorous canvass in the hope of electing a legislature that would be democratic on joint ballot. And when it came to electing a United States senator, granting such a result as possible, then would begin the objections to Nesmith on account of his party record, which were never to be mentioned during the congressional campaign; and, the vote of the democracy would be given to Whiteaker, Slater or some other highly respectable nonentity, whose party record would be satisfactory to the diploma s of Soap creek, and the bucolic statesmen of Siuslaw.

Nesmith knew a trick worth two of this, and declined to allow himself to be used as a catspaw by the ringsters who have changed the democratic party into a hopeless minority in the past twelve years by official turpitude and stupid legislation. The ring managers have slaughtered a great many good men at one time and another during the past ten years, because they could not bind them down to do their dirty work. They have now got to the end of their rope and their influence is terminated. Before there can be another democratic victory in Oregon, there must first be quite a number of first-class funerals. In declining to allow these ringsters to use him for their selfish ends, Nesmith has done a good act and deserves well of the better element in his own party.

The nomination of ex-Governor Thayer for supreme judge and John Myers for congress will probably receive the full vote of their party, for they are good men. But it is evident they are in a hopeless minority, and will be defeated, as other equally good men before them have been defeated at the last two elections. Myers is best known where he resides as an honest man and a good neighbor; but outside of that there is not much to be said about him. The great mass of new comers into the state are unfamiliar with his many little acts of kindness to immigrants in early days, upon which is chiefly based his popularity, which is purely local. But good men have been defeated before at the polls, and are likely to be defeated again; and it is a strong man who carries the vote of his own party. Therefore Messrs. Thayer and Myers, but a good man and true, will have no need for tears over the defeat that surely awaits them eight weeks hence.

It will be noted by readers that THE OREGONIAN contains every day a great mass of news that can be found in no other paper of the northwest. Our special telegraphic service furnishes a report that no other paper receives. Usually this special report contains the most interesting features of news. Other papers, which have only the associated press dispatches, do not supply the demand for news; and because THE OREGONIAN presents news in so much greater fullness and variety, it is more sought and read than all other daily papers in the northwest. People of Oregon and Washington know by experience that they can get *all the news* only through its columns. It is always ahead of all other journals in the range of its news, in the promptness with which it collects information from every quarter, and in the fullness of detail with which it presents it. And though many persons take other papers, no one can feel sure that he has had access to the news till he has seen THE OREGONIAN. The circulation of this paper is not due to the importunity of canvassers, but to the actual demand of the public for the best and most complete obtainable newspaper.

A writer in the *Yamhill Reporter*, who would do well in future to "be sure he is right" before he "goes ahead," says:

> When a fee trader makes up his mind to fight protection, he uses any kind of argument that comes handy—often downright misrepresentation. So we see in THE OREGONIAN of the 12th inst. that the "people pay a tax of fifty millions on sugar." How much of this statement is true may be inferred from the fact that the whole cost of consumption of sugar in the United States amounts to but very little over that sum. But such is argument among free traders.

Treasury statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, show that the value of dutiable sugar imported in the United States during the year was $91,918,869. Value of sugar imported free of duty, $8,377,826. Total value, 300,296,695. This was the invoice value, or value in the countries where the sugar was produced. The quantity of sugar subject to duty imported during the year, stated in pounds, was 1,927,685,796, on which there was an average duty of 2.31 cents a pound, making a total sum of $44,547,951. Add duty collected on molasses, and the total is $46,686,328. For the year ended June 30, 1882, the total amount of duty collected on sugar and molasses was $59,993,275. Our statement, therefore, that the people of the United States "pay a tax of fifty millions on sugar" is nearly enough correct for every practical purpose.

The nomination of Hon. John Myers of Clackamas for congress by the democratic convention will be a surprise to many. Mr. Myers is, however, a man of fair abilities and good character. The nomination is a creditable one. But the honor would not have fallen on Mr. Myers had the prospect of democratic success been fair enough to bring the place-hunting politicians of the party to the front.

If the usual arguments against the taxation of credits are too full of subtleties for ordinary comprehension, here is one that can be understood to-wit: Mr. Hugh Roger, agent and representative of a loan company which has two million dollars outstanding in the state, has received orders to call in the money as fast as the loans mature. He will proceed at once to execute his orders.

Portland is ahead of all the slow-going cities, east and west. Yet a great many citizens think it high time that the work of clearing the criminal classes out of the city government were begun.

JURY DUTY FOR WOMEN.

PORTLAND, April 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As the day of woman's emancipation draws nigh the agitation of woman suffrage, fatiguing argument, do not hesitate to resort to vulgar tricks in order to render that measure's dilouse or ridiculous.

Hence the enrollment of women in Washington territory, certain sheriffs of the baser sort, that they might gratify their beastly instincts, have on several occasions impaneled women to serve as jurors. Occasionally there are peculiar cases in court in which women might with eminent fitness serve in this capacity. Ordinarily, however, the thing was a rank piece of nonsense as jurors, but proves itself devoid of the commonest instincts of manhood.

A few days since, THE OREGONIAN published a letter from some one signing himself "Common Sense," in which he expressed the opinion that if the women of Oregon were enfranchised, the Salvation Army would by no means consent to do all the jury work, and that the constitution would be so amended as to throw a part of this burden on the women. In response to this threat I would say that the true men of Oregon will never so befoul their constitution. On the other hand, when the women of Oregon are enfranchised with their first rights—and that day is near at hand—all true men will extend to the r mothers, their wives and their sisters the same courtesies which they rendered if yore.

COMMON DECENCY.

AN INDIAN DEAD.

UMATILLA, April 17, 1884.

Several days ago an Indian came in from across the river and stated that a stillman had gone out two days before hunting horses and his horse had come home with the bridle broken and saddle turned, and thought he had met with some foul play. He wanted to get somebody to look him up. Now we can get all the Indians we want without looking them up much, as I thought that we wouldn't look for him until I thought that we wouldn't look for him until I thought that we wouldn't look for him until

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Portland Oregonian.

MORNING, APRIL 19 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 18, 1884 P. M.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.02	56	Calm	00	Clear
Astoria	30.02	50	Calm	00	Clear
Walla Walla	30.02	56	NW	06	Clear
Lewiston	30.02	46	E	00	Clear
Boise City	30.02	46	E	00	Clear
Baker City	30.02	44	NW	06	Clear
Umatilla	30.02	52	NW	06	Clear
Dalles	30.02	54	NW	06	Clear

MEMORANDA.

Maximum temperature, 58; minimum temperature, 36; mean temperature, 47; total precipitation, 0.00 inches; total precipitation since April 1st, 1884, 0.00 inches; total precipitation since January 1st, 1884, 3.61 inches; number of miles of wind, 0; average velocity of wind, 0; prevailing direction of wind, NW.

PORTLAND POSTOFFICE.

Arrival and departure of mails at this office.

CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

Money Order Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CITY.

Fire Record.—The second public alarm was given on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the ringing of two cans and a bell by the boys of the Boys' Christian Association, who had a meeting in their rooms. Peter Kerr, a boy residing in the vicinity, turned in the alarm from box 24, corner of Second and Pine streets. The department responded promptly, arriving first at the scene of the fire with the steamer. It was found that a small fire had originated in the rear of the building, occupied by Mrs. Ellen Wildwood, built at the corner of Second and Pine streets, and had communicated to the roof and weatherboarding of the house. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water, before the arrival of the engine. The damage to the building will not exceed $50, and is fully covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Fire Record.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a fire was discovered in the rear of the building on the corner of Second and Pine streets, occupied by Mrs. Wildwood as a boarding house. The alarm was given from box 24, corner of Second and Pine streets, and the department responded promptly

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1884.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY, April 18.

More settled weather rules, the cloudy and cool being succeeded by clear and warm. The eastern section also reports brisk weather.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 1022 ctls wheat, 214 bbls flour, 222 ctls wheat, 180 ctls bran, 202 sks potatoes, 795 lbs hides, 44 cs eggs, 18 bxs fruit, 7 bxs butter. Also, 9417 ctls wheat, 150 bbls flour, 316 ctls bran, 313 ctls millstuff, 5942 lbs sidra, 2216 lbs wool, 1425 sks hazelnuts, from the eastern section.

EXPORTS—Per steamer Oregon to San Francisco: 10,807 lf sks Salem 830 lf sks Almota 300 lf sks Almota flour, 300 sks flaxseed, 235 sks onions, 677 sks potatoes, 100 sks dried apples, 8760 ft ash, 82 bdls hazel hoops, 7163 sks ore, 102 lons pig iron, 1 cs blankets, 1 cs flannels, 9 cs cashmeres, 41 bdls calfskins, 1 bl furs, 1 bl buckskins, 17 lbs deerskins, 45 bls sheepskins, 1 sk moss, 4 cs 12 pls leather, 214 green 135 dry hides, 1 bl buckskins, 25 cs (W. Hume) salmon, $40,024 treasure.

FREIGHTS—Our market presents nothing of new interest. At San Francisco handy iron has been closed at 45s for September-October. As far as can be learned local shippers have done nothing for next season. The experience of the present harvest year was such as to cause general uncertainty, and operators decline to do anything until the way appears clear.

WHEAT—The local market presents nothing of new interest, and there is no buying reported in this market. Foreign markets appear to be gathering for an advance, but this is deemed uncertain. At almost any other time in the history of the grain trade an advance would be confidently relied upon, but in the face of the tech affairs have taken this season operators are slow to believe in better things. The reduction in stocks at the selling ports and prospect of shortened receipts from many of the producing counties, gives rise to the hope that America will be called upon for supplies. Summing up an article on the wheat production and trade of the world, the New York *Mail and Express* says:

A resume of the present general position and prospects of the wheat trade points unmistakably to a season of moderate prices. Stocks are liberal, crop prospects are decidedly encouraging, and in view of the position and temper of the British grain trade and the general crop promises of 1884, the logic of probability would indicate that, setting aside the Russian surplus for possible deficiencies in, or importations into western continental Europe, it should not be much of an effort on the part of the countries of America, including Canada, South America, India and the Australian colonies, whose aggregate exportable surplus for 1884 will probably amount to not less than 220,000,000 bushels, to provide England's supplementary quota for bread and reserves, and the scattering demand from China, the West Indies, etc., and any probable extra contingencies for western continental Europe.

FLOUR—The Oregon carried out 8886 bbls, 5000 of which goes into ship for Liverpool. Low values in California markets lessens shipments hence, but as millers are reducing production the influence is less week.

POTATOES—The market rules firm under reasoned stocks and improved selling markets.

EGGS—Dealers are lowering slowly as the undertone shows some improvement. Without unexpected large arrivals a better market is quite certain.

The Merchandise Markets.

There is a marked increase in the amount of merchandise being received by rail. In part this is due to the arrival of shipments that have been delayed in transportation. Some merchants yet have freight out 30 days or more and suffer annoyance as well a loss by the delay. From San Francisco there is a steady movement of undiminished proportions. Of staple groceries arrivals are large and include lots for Montana points. Values generally are without change. Buyers are in good movement with more going through in sacks to Montana. Values are thought to be as low as consistent with production and refining. Coffee prices are not affected by low values at the east, but shipments in that direction are cut off. China tea continues in fair receipt by steamer notwithstanding the stocks here and to arrive. Hawaiian is firm at full prices. Canned goods show full strength all along the line. Coal oil is weak and in lessened trading. Grain has present no new feature. Salmon is attracting little attention. To-date shipments of new amount to 1200 cases against 140 cases last season. Fat ies is being canned than usual for April, and there is less fish in the river. Even the market stands are not fully supplied. The "royal chinook" is suspicious by an absence total scarcity at the stands. Shipments of fresh to the east are and are large. It continues a difficult matter to obtain data regarding the movements of canners but it is certain that the month will witness a small appal. Late arriva o have brought increased quantities of canners' stock. Salt is firm and lighter.

BEANS—Values quoted down in sympathy with San Francisco. Small whites, 3½c; bayos, pinks and butter, 3c.

BREAD, ETC.—We quote: ship 3½c; pilot 3¾; extra pilot 4½c, soda crackers 5½c, other crackers cakes and biscuits, 6@8½c as to kind.

COFFEE—Market only steady at 18@19c for Costa Rica and 20c for Java.

PICKLES—In good movement, at $1 20@1 40 for kegs.

CANNED GOODS—Market generally firm. Corn, $1 50; tomatoes show advance, 2½c, $1 35, $1, $4 50, pie peaches, $2@2 25; table peaches, $2 50@3 75; assorted table fruits, $2 75; assorted pie fruits, 2½s, $1 75, 8-pound, $4 50.

COAL OIL—Bestbrands, 25c; others, 17@22½.

SPICE—Mixed Chinas, $4 50@4 75; Inland, $6@6 25, and firm.

SALT—Rock higher. Quote: $16, $20 and $23 50 for 20's, 100s and 50s. Half ground coast, $10 00.

SUGARS—We quote: (A) patent cubs, 10c; (A) crushed, 10c; dry granulated, 9½c; extra golden C, 8¾c; golden C, 8½c; D in bbls, 7c; extra powdered 10c. Quotations are for bbls, halves and boxes, ¼c to advance.

WOOL SACKS—We quote 3½ lbs, 40c; 4 lbs@2½c; Fleece twine, 10c; sewing, 30@35c.

The Meat Market.

Quotations represent rates paid by slaughterers to dealers for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Quote: best quality stall fed 5½@6c; cows 4½@5c gross.

VEAL—Small, 10c; large, 8@9c.

MUTTON—Quote 4½@4½c.

HOGS—Choice fat 5½c; a good quality, 5½c dressed 8@8½c, if choice.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Oregon sailed at 12:10 A. M., with 1321 tons freight.

The Br bark Glengarrie, hence December 12 with 36,486 ctls wheat is shipped by J. Laidlaw & Co., cognate, has arrived out in a passage of 127 days.

The Merom shipped final yesterday for Queenstown.

The Victoria *Colonist* announces that Stanford Crocker & Co. have associated themselves with Mr. Dunsmuir for the purpose of constructing the Esquimalt Nanaimo railway, and will build three steamers to ply between San Francisco and China, touching at Victoria.

The *Oneida* has arrived at Melbourne from Tacoma with lumber cargo.

The sch Challenger, lumber laden, crossed out today.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18

Weather—Hazy; wind, light northwest.

Receipts — Wheat, 19,0 ctls; flour, 90,000 qr sks, including 15,000 qr sks shored ship; oats, 1250 ctls; potatoes, 650 sks; hay, 1,000 bales.

Freights—The market is very quiet; quotations nominal at 40s 3d@40s 6d for iron to Cork for orders United Kingdom for return—Two loads iron vessels have been taken for wheat, September-October loading, for Cork, United Kingdom, at 45s.

Wheat—Spot firm, but not much business doing. We quote No. 1 shipping, $1 47½@1 50. Futures are easier, and ½c to ¾c lower, with no buying demand offered at $1 51½, advanced to $1 54, and reacted to $1 53½; buyer the year, $1 53¾. Sales on call, 3000 tons.

Flour—Dull and prices favor buyers; Oregon and Walla Walla, $4 0@4 12½.

Barley—Spot weak and dull; feed quotable at 75@ 80c. Futures dull; No. 1 feed, seller 30 days, 82½c; seller season, 76c; buyer season, 78¾c; buyer year, 85¾c.

Oats—Receipts are small, but the demand is very light; general features of the market, and prices are unchanged.

Potatoes—Peerless and Tomales very firm, $1 40@1 50; Utah offering to arrive at $1 20@1 30.

Grain Bags—Steady but quiet.

Hides—Steady.

Wool—Paper ash very few buyers in the market; eastern operators are not expected for a month; prices nominal.

Hops—Inactive.

Eggs—Market well supplied and market easy; fresh California, 22@24c.

Butter—Easy and quiet; fresh roll choice and ranch choice, 21@23c.

Salmon—It is reported that John A. Devlin's pack has been sold on English account at $1 70; sale of car assorted pure nifty pack Columbia at $1 10; sale of car Reed Sacramento river choice at $1 17½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 18.

May options: Wheat, higher, 83¾c; pork, lower, $15 75; lard, lower, $8 83½; ribs, lower, $6 20; short ribs higher, $5 50 cash

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Wheat, strong; flour, dull; wool, quiet.

SHIPPING & FOREIGN DISPATCHES DEPOT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 18

Trading corpse—Wheat, steady.

Cargoes on passage or for shipment—Wheat, steady; nothing doing.

Mark Lane—Quiet.

Maize and French country markets—Steady.

Weather is 2° colder and very cold.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 18

Spot market—More disposition to buy.

No. 1 standard California, 9s 6d (5), 9s 9½.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, April 18.

Spot market—Wheat and flour, quiet.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days $4 87; documentary, $4 85½.

Transfers—15.

Bank of England rate of interest—3½ per cent.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Silver bullion, 109 fine, per fine ounce, 1 1½.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 88; short, $4 90.

Stock commercial, from 1 to ½ lower; documentary, 2 to 1¾c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100½; 4s, 125¾; 4½s, 112½.

LONDON, April 18.—Silver bullion, English standard, 49s 5d, per fine ounce, 50½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TACOMA, April 18.—Arrived—Br bk E. L. Pottenglit, S. F.

PORT BLAKELEY, April 18—Arrived—Bkt Amelia, Honolulu; Br bk Don Nicodemo, S. F.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 18—Arrived—Schr Queen, S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Str State of California passed in at 5:5 A. M.; str Geo. Loomis passed in at 12:15; schr C. Wheeler passed in at 1 P. M.; 4 P. M.—Tar smooth; wind, light north, S miles.

ASTORIA, April 18.—8 A. M.—Clear; wind, S E.; 4 miles. Str City of California arrived in 9:45 and left up at 10:30 A. M.; ship Merom cleared for Queenstown; yesterday; schr Curlinguer arrived down at 12 M. At 6 P. M. clear; wind, west.

SEATTLE, April 18.—Arrived—Br Henry Buck, S. F.; San Francisco, April 18.—Arrived—Schr Trustee, Coquille River; sailed—Br bark Pedro, Tacoma; Coquille, Br str Wellington, Puget sound.

Astoria, April 18.—8h Highland Light cleared for Antwerp.

PORTLAND, April 18.—Arrived—8h W. A. Campbell, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FALMOUTH, April 17.—Arrived—Br bk Glenpeyrie, Portland.

MELBOURNE, prior to April 17.—Arrived—Ship Cowlick, Tacoma.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Passed—Skard bk Virgo, Portland for Calais.

FOOCHOW, April 17.—Passed—Br bk Spirit of the Dawn, Portland for Liverpool.

MELBOURNE—

QUEENSTOWN—The Br ship Fiery Cross, from Portland, lost jib-boom and bowsprit.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Matthew's chapel, First and Caruthers streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Confirmation with sermon by Bishop Morris.

North Pacific and seventh, corner of Sixteenth and Savier streets. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. G. H. Pierce at 11 A. M.

Preaching at M. E. church, Hall and Stark, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. T. L. Eaton. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Everybody made welcome.

Scandinavian Baptist church, corner of Caruthers and Sixth street—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. O. Liljeroth. In the evening some strangers will speak.

Plymouth Congregational church, cor. Fourteenth and E streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 12:15 P. M. F. R. Lyons, pastor. A cordial invitation to all.

Unitarian church, corner of Seventh and Yamhill streets—T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The evening service is for young men and women, on "The Case of Lebeare Tilde."

Taylor Street M. E. church.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. George W. Hill. Sunday school at 12:45 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6:30 P. M. There will be no preaching service in the evening.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner North and Clay streets—Pastor, Rev. E. Z. Lee. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. All pews free, and a cordial welcome to all. A special effort is made to well ones strangers and visitors.

United Presbyterian mission, Durand music hall corner First and Clay streets—Services by R. Sloan, pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Morning sermon specially addressed to the young. Evening subject, "Will This Old Sell Barn Our Sons."

First Presbyterian church, A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Services morning and evening. Narrative and annual reports of the church's progress will be read and explained. Full attendance desired. All members of church and congregation, acquaintances, strangers, and especially young men, are as usual made welcome to all services.

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay streets. Services Sunday, April 20, at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. M. Heinz, Superintendent American Elbin society for Oregon. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, 7:30 P. M., Rev. A. Schatz, residence 194 Clay street. Services English in morning.

First Congregational church—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. Fleming. Morning subject, "The Secrets of the Heart." Evening subject, "The Power of Prayer." Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. The Ladies' Union class will be held in room to the left of the Sunday school. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M.

EAST PORTLAND POINTS.

First Baptist church—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. A. J. Hausaker officiating; sabbath school at 12:30 P. M.

M. E. church, Rev. S. P. Wilson pastor—Sunday school at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 1:30 P. M.

Congregational church, Belding's addition—Rev. A. W. Harrington, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 1:30.

United Brethren church, Rev. Geo. Rickenbaugh, pastor—Service at Rose hall at 11 A. M. No evening services. Sabbath school at 10 A. M.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Eighth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Abernethy pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30.

Saint Francis' Catholic church, Rev. M. Mackey, rector—Low mass at 8 A. M.; high mass at 10:30 A. M.; vespers and benediction at 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

There will be preaching by Rev. A. Schlenk at the Livermore chapel in Stephens' addition at 4 P. M., Sunday, April 20. All that can are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev. John W. Sayer, rector—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:P. M. Sabbath school at 2:45.

THE HOTELS.

CLARENDON.

B Parker, Sprague
J H Grant, do
A A Marks, Roseburg
W T Butcher, do
J D Burnett, do
J G Kinney, do
S F Foard, do
W Hamilton, Roseburg
J E Vanbuskirk, wf, Albany
C Godfry, Nevada
G Lelahy, San Francisco
F McNamara, Deming, NM
W H Talbott, Yreka
A Oldry, Corvallis
Mrs G Cook, do
B J Finck, Halsey
G Hooker, Phoenix
D D McClain, Iowa
S Wilson, Canada
J Thorp, Salem
J Thorp, do
D Guitry, Nevada
G McNamara, Deming, NM

OCCIDENTAL HOUSE.

M S Short, Kickitat
S E Carrick, Kalama
Mrs Horrigan & ch, Seattle
Geo W Martin, Spokane
J H Brown, W T
F Dorzer, St Paul
W H Vasler, O & W N Co
H E Bart, do & O R R
J E Dibble, Selots
J A M Iker, O & N
J Hogan, St Paul
H M Berry, do
L Foust, do
G & D Grant, Astoria
Geo H Chinn, Wolf creek
Ed Garner, W W
G F Whitehead, do
— Pasper, do
C Johnson, Eugene
Jos McFarland, Corvallis
W A Gouger, Odessa, N Y
J Bruce, do
H Smith, Salem
S P Johnson, d
Wm Johnson, Gilmore
H W Chue, Dayville
W C Wilcox, S F
C H Brunson & fy, do
J Brennan, do
Mrs Schmitz, do
Mrs H Gilcomp, do
Mrs Hall, do
Miss Fannie, do
L Silverstine, do
Miss D Newhouse, do

HOLMES HOUSE.

L Bilyeu, Eugene
W C Pomfret, St Louis
A H Stone, Astoria
A F Pugh, New Tacoma
Mrs J E Andrews, Case
B G Thompson, Prineville
C E Trapp, Salem
H Sherman, Corvallis
D J Norton, Chicago
Geo D Allen, St Louis
D K Ford, N P R R
R Thompson, Benton Co
P A Watts, Shedd
John Richmond, Astoria
N L Butler, Dallas
Miss Neally, Dallas
W L Simmons, S F
Geo A Fellows, S F
James Paget, S F
Joel Benjamin, S F
C F Heydeman, S F
Louis Mace, S F
P H D'Arcy, Salem
L De ly Ek, Marion Co
R O Connally, S F
H M Cake, Boeching
S M Beard, Ilwaco
J R Sutherland, Prineville
Geo Allen, Dallas
J M Hendricks, Eugene
W W Saunders, Corvallis
Jos Bowers, Corvallis
F W Fenton, McMinnville
Miss E C Waller, Dallas
A W Ridewalt, Hillsboro
F W Fenton, S F
Chas L Lowe, S F
Reuben Schroder, S F
J D Ackerman, Goldendale
S Gilmore Junction

ST. CHARLES.

H D Barkness, Grant Pass
F N Gilbert, Salem
W Chambers, Moscow
D J Jones, Wisconsin
A L Dodge, California
J F Vanname, Castle Rock
Wm Erwin, Pendleton
Pat Kloe, do
Mrs J A Thomas, Jefferson
Dr M Caples, St Johns
O Lebelben, Myrtle Point
D W Ward, Forest Grove
P B Binford, do
E P Mackey, Astoria
A McGrath, McMinnville
W F Owens, Roseburg
Wm Murphey, Oregon City
F P Boyle, Yakima
Jerry Hay, Harrisburg
S A Alley, Astoria
A H Ross, do
S Shiff, do
G Heitmeyer, do
Mrs E B Crow, do
R M Duncan, Chemokane
W Pa ton, Yeguina
D Gowan, Lincoln
Mrs E S Lewis, Dallas
H Sitzpell, Jacksonville
W E Stinson, Toronto
D L Gunn, Ger, Snappoose
J F Oliver, New Richmond
C H Bradeen, Oakland
W H Gill, Deer Island
Mrs Gill, do
Miss Gill, do
Mrs Nelson, do
Miss Nelson, do
Mrs Nelson, do
Miss Nelson, do
Mrs Nelson, do
Miss Nelson